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Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**Seventh session**

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

**Implementation of the recommendations on the
six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum
and on the Millennium Development Goals**

**Information received from the United Nations system and
other intergovernmental organizations****International Fund for Agricultural Development***Summary*

In 2007, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, (IFAD) continued its engagement in working to enable indigenous peoples to enhance their role as agents in transforming their lives. The Fund welcomes the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the General Assembly. The recently approved IFAD strategic framework 2007-2010 singles out indigenous peoples as one of the Fund's principle target groups.

In compliance with the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its sixth session, the Fund reports that during the course of 2007 it approved a number of projects that specifically targeted indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities for a total amount of \$118.3 million in loans and \$2.3 million in grants.

In addition, in 2007 IFAD responded to the Permanent Forum recommendations and carried out the initiatives specified below:

- Started a process to develop its principles of engagement with indigenous peoples
- Approved eight country strategic opportunity programmes that specifically addressed and targeted indigenous peoples
- Managed for the first time the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, which had been transferred from the World Bank in 2006

* E/C.19/2008/1.



- Funded a desk review of the Latin America and Caribbean portfolio related to indigenous peoples
- Prepared a paper on policies and lessons for reaching indigenous peoples in development programmes on the occasion of the international conference on taking action for the world's poor and hungry people, organized by the Chinese State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development and the International Food Policy Research Institute
- Commissioned a study to be conducted by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on the theme "Tribal women: empowerment through mutual learning and sharing of experiences"
- Created awareness and sensitized staff on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- In cooperation with the World Bank, supported the participation of members of the Permanent Forum at the meeting of the Working Group on Environment of the Multilateral Financial Institutions, held in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2007
- Held a workshop to present the findings of an assessment of the achievements of the First International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in Asia

International Land Coalition

In 2007, the International Land Coalition distilled lessons learned from the projects on indigenous peoples access to land that are funded through its Community Empowerment Facility.

Adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The Fund works to enable indigenous peoples to lead the kind of life they value, to be free from marginalization and to enhance their role in transforming their own lives. IFAD welcomes the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, a historic achievement that validates the tireless struggle of indigenous peoples worldwide for human rights and equality. The Declaration provides them with an international instrument to better preserve their cultures and heritage and to strengthen their ability to shape and direct their own destinies, both collectively and as individuals.

The recently approved IFAD strategic framework 2007-2010 highlights indigenous peoples, among the IFAD target groups, as deserving focused attention to reduce their poverty, marginalization and vulnerability. The strategic framework maintains that indigenous peoples are often the most vulnerable in the context of a breakdown of traditional natural resources governance systems and the emergence of commercially driven ones. It also acknowledges the role of indigenous peoples as custodians of the world's biodiversity and providers of environmental services. Furthermore, it stresses the need for enabling indigenous peoples to build organizations to manage their resources effectively and generate an income stream that will provide for sustainable resource use.

I. Responses of the International Fund for Agricultural Development to the recommendations addressed by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its sixth session to the United Nations system in general under one or more items of the Forum's mandate

Special theme: "Territories, lands and natural resources"

A. Response to recommendations 19, 26 and 28

1. Access to land and security of tenure are crucial to achieving the objectives of poverty reduction. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has learned by experience the importance of strengthening the access rights of indigenous peoples to natural resources. Programmes in which rural communities, Governments and IFAD have joined forces have facilitated the recognition or protection of these rights, both collective and individual, including through demarcation of ancestral lands, forests and water sources, support to more gender-equal entitlements and advocacy.

2. The Fund is currently developing a policy on equitable access to land and tenure security for rural poverty reduction. The policy will aim at enhancing the capacity of IFAD to ensure that poor rural men and women have better and sustainable access to such natural resources as land and water and that they have developed the necessary skills and organization to take advantage of that access. A focus on the specific land rights of indigenous peoples and adherence to the principle of free, prior and informed consent will guide the mainstreaming of land issues in IFAD engagements and operational instruments.

3. The country programmes of IFAD are led by results-based country strategic opportunity programmes, which are aligned with the IFAD strategic framework¹ and national poverty strategies. In 2007, the IFAD Executive Board approved a total of 15 country strategic opportunity programmes, 8 of which specifically addressed indigenous peoples issues. Detailed information is provided in the annex to the present report. In the programme for Bolivia, for instance, priority is given to capacity-building and to empowering indigenous peoples to foster their unique potential for natural resources management. The Honduras programme recognizes that a special focus on indigenous peoples communities is required for the fulfilment of two strategic objectives, namely, to improve income-generating opportunities and to strengthen the organizational capacities and bargaining power of grass-roots organizations. Strategic objective 2 of the Panama programme, on improving local government and social empowerment, will be pursued with a particular focus on indigenous and ethnic groups. The Cambodia programme will highlight the needs of ethnic minorities and advocacy for indigenous peoples.

4. While the approved country strategies for Burkina Faso, Kenya and Mauritania do not specifically mention indigenous peoples, they promote inclusive and participatory natural resources management, with specific reference to customary land tenure rights. Based on lessons learned, cultural differences in land

¹ IFAD strategic framework 2007-2010, p. 19. Available at http://www.ifad.org/sf/strategic_e.pdf.

management are highlighted as a strategic element to increase the sustainability of interventions.

B. Response to recommendation 34

5. The Fund will support the dissemination and implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in cooperation with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues. The Fund also reports that it promoted awareness-building on the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples before its approval. In June 2007, the Chair of the Permanent Forum organized a presentation at IFAD headquarters aiming at sensitizing the staff of the Rome-based agencies. Following adoption of the Declaration by the General Assembly, IFAD, in cooperation with the World Bank, dedicated a session of the annual meeting of the Multilateral Financial Institutions Working Group on Environment to presenting and discussing the implications of the adopted Declaration for those institutions, in particular in view of the ongoing revisions of safeguard guidelines by some members of the Group.

Economic and social development

C. Response to recommendation 45

6. In 2007, in addition to projects approved under its loan and grant facility in favour of indigenous peoples, IFAD managed the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, which had been transferred from the World Bank in 2006.

7. The Facility provides small grants that range from \$10,000 to \$30,000 for projects designed and implemented by indigenous peoples communities and organizations. In response to the first call by the International Fund for Agricultural Development for grant proposals, more than 1,000 applications were received from organizations and municipalities in 86 countries worldwide. A board with a majority of indigenous peoples leaders, including the Chair of the Permanent Forum, manages the Facility, providing strategic guidance and making final decisions on grant awards. In June, the board of the Facility approved the financing of 30 projects in 24 countries worldwide, for a total amount of \$603,000. The approved projects addressed the following issues:

- Protection and patenting of intellectual property rights
- Culturally appropriate ethno-tourism models
- Mapping of indigenous and tribal peoples territories and cultures
- Management of natural resources and protection of biodiversity
- Collection of disaggregated data on indigenous and tribal populations
- Management of community-based forestry
- Capacity-building to revitalize cultural heritage and traditional knowledge
- Capacity-building on indigenous peoples rights

- Improvement of health services through the integration of traditional knowledge systems
- Disaster and climate change risk management based on traditional knowledge and practices
- Improvement of livelihoods through sustainable agricultural practices, off-farm activities, enterprise development and access to market
- Women's empowerment through capacity-building on cultural identity and traditional handicrafts, and crop diversification

8. The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility is currently funded by IFAD, the World Bank and the Governments of Finland and Norway. The Facility needs more resources to be able to meet the demands of indigenous peoples communities and organizations for support for their own projects.

9. The challenges and solutions presented by indigenous peoples organizations in their grant proposals provide a wealth of information. IFAD is funding a study that uses this information to compile innovative solutions to rural poverty. The study will also identify promising indigenous grass-roots organizations with which to develop pilot participatory learning processes in selected countries. Through targeted advocacy, the Facility will attempt to build solid bridges for national policy dialogue between indigenous peoples organizations and the Permanent Forum.

Environment

D. Response to recommendation 57

10. In March 2007, IFAD participated in the workshop on indicators relevant for indigenous peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals held in the Philippines.

11. In order to allow field-level piloting of indicators in Asia, IFAD extended the closing date of the grant contributed in 2005 to the secretariat of the Permanent Forum, whose objective was to define specific indicators of poverty and well-being among indigenous peoples.

E. Response to recommendation 58

12. In November 2007, IFAD hosted the annual meeting of the Multilateral Financial Institutions Working Group on Environment. In cooperation with the World Bank, members of the Permanent Forum were invited to share their views with the group and present the recently approved Declaration. In addition to the participation of Permanent Forum members at the meeting, a special half-day session was dedicated to addressing indigenous peoples issues. Participants discussed the existing policies on indigenous peoples in multilateral financial institutions, the implications for those institutions in implementing free, prior and informed consent, and issues related to climate change and indigenous peoples.

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

F. Response to recommendation 99

13. Following the recommendations of the Permanent Forum in previous years, and within the framework of the Declaration, in 2007, IFAD started a process to develop its own principles of engagement with indigenous peoples. The process will be conducted in consultation with indigenous peoples and with interested members of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues.

Half-day discussion on urban indigenous peoples and migration

G. Response to recommendations 109 and 110

14. Even though IFAD does not yet have a specific focus on migration and indigenous peoples, the Fund wishes to advise of the existence of the Financing Facility for Remittances² and invites interested organizations to submit their applications through a competitive process of call for proposals and application requirements. The goal of the Facility is to reduce poverty by leveraging remittances and migrant capital for development in rural areas in developing countries. The financing facility will launch its next call for proposals in late March 2008. Detailed information on the Facility is available at the following address: <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/remittance/call.htm#3>.

II. Other significant information on recent policies, programmes, budgetary allocations or activities regarding indigenous issues within the International Fund for Agricultural Development

15. Through its loan facility, the IFAD Executive Board approved 10 projects in 2007 supporting indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. The approved projects cover five countries in Asia (Cambodia, China, Nepal, Philippines and Viet Nam), four in Latin America (El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras and Peru) and one in Africa (Gabon). The total cost of projects benefiting indigenous peoples amounted to \$118.3 million. It is expected that the projects will benefit approximately 90,000 indigenous households. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in the annex to the present report.

16. Under the IFAD grant portfolio, three technical assistance grants were approved in favour of organizations supporting indigenous peoples for a total amount of \$1.75 million (for further information, see the annex to the present

² In 2007, IFAD, the European Commission, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, the Government of Luxembourg, the Ministry of Finance and Cooperation of the Government of Spain, and the United Nations Capital Development Fund launched the Financing Facility for Remittances, a financing initiative, that is part of the new programme on promoting innovative migrant remittance systems, with the objectives of increasing the benefits of remittances and improving economic opportunities for poor rural people.

report). One grant will be implemented in Latin America and two will be implemented globally.

17. As mentioned above, IFAD managed for the first time the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, approving 30 projects in 24 countries, for a total amount of \$603,000 (see annex).

18. In September 2007, IFAD was invited to participate in the world gathering of nomadic and transhuman pastoralists, held in Spain. The Fund sponsored the participation of the Mauritanian delegation. In December 2007, as a follow-up to the gathering, IFAD approved a grant in the amount of \$60,000 to support the capacity-building of mobile indigenous peoples communities and to advocate their cause among non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples organizations worldwide and the Permanent Forum. The grant will be implemented by the standing committee of the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation and in cooperation with the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A delegation of the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples is expected to participate at the seventh session of the Permanent Forum, in April 2008.

19. During the course of 2007, IFAD commissioned a study to be conducted by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) South Asia on the theme "Tribal women: empowerment through mutual learning and sharing experiences". The study will focus on issues related to the equality and dignity of tribal women and their struggles to overcome poverty and patriarchy. It will promote sustainability through capacity-building in research and analysis on aspects affecting tribal women as well as institutionalization in UNIFEM South Asia of tribal women's concerns.

20. At the 2006 Inter-Agency Support Group meeting, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD and UNDP were requested to work jointly to ensure harmonization of best practices in community participatory mapping. More specifically, IFAD was requested to take the lead in the endeavour. In 2007, the Fund approved a grant in the amount of \$197,763 for a project to support the spread of good practices in generating, managing, analysing and communicating spatial information. The grant will be managed by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation. The Centre will be the lead agency in this multiagency initiative, which will build on a consolidated network of professionals and practitioners and related organizations operating within developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The project will ensure that careful, user-driven participatory mapping practice evolves and spreads in an ethically conscious manner. The proposed grant will ensure the production of multilingual, multimedia training kits and modules regarding best practices in participatory community mapping, which will not only allow for harmonization but will also facilitate broad uptake of these practices worldwide.

21. During 2007, IFAD granted the executive secretariat of the Andrés Bello Agreement \$1.5 million for the regional programme in support of rural populations of African descent in Latin America. Over a four-year period, the grant programme will aim at increasing the capacity of Afro-Latino organizations to mobilize and manage resources and at widening international and private donor knowledge of the position and potential of Afro-Latino populations. The programme's main

components include the enhancement of social assets and promotion of capacities, and studies, learning and knowledge-sharing.

Other activities

22. In May 2007, a one-day workshop to discuss the findings of the assessment of the achievements of the First International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in Asia was organized by the Fund in cooperation with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development and Tebtebba Foundation. With IFAD funding support through a regional grant, the Centre and the Tebtebba Foundation conducted the assessment covering 10 countries in Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The assessment documented not only changes made within the United Nations system but also analysed the extent to which proclamations at the international level translated into policy and programmatic changes at the national level. There was unanimous agreement that the most successful aspects of the Decade were the increased solidarity among indigenous people around the world and the strength that different groups derived from that solidarity. The Decade saw the formation of several new indigenous peoples organizations and networks, an indicator of that confidence and solidarity. Nevertheless, one of the most striking findings of the assessment was the extremely low level of awareness of the Decade among common indigenous people. Much of the awareness of the Decade was confined to indigenous activists who had the opportunity to participate in meetings at the international level. The assessment also found that, within the enhanced solidarity among indigenous people, divisions and fragmentations could be found at the regional, national and local levels between and among indigenous communities and networks. The assessment provided a set of recommendations for the United Nations and other international agencies, and for States.

23. In October 2007, the President of IFAD was invited to deliver a speech on reaching indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in development programmes during the international conference on taking action for the world's poor and hungry people, organized by the Chinese State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development and the International Food Policy Research Institute. A paper on policies and lessons for reaching indigenous peoples in development programmes was prepared by the Fund. The paper addressed the marginalization, vulnerability and disempowerment of indigenous peoples and suggested that development policies and programmes build on an approach that respected the rights of ethnic minorities and tribal and indigenous peoples in line with the recent United Nations Declaration, which affirmed the cultural, economic, political and civil rights of those groups and of individuals belonging to them.³

24. During the course of the year, the IFAD Latin America and Caribbean Division conducted a desk review of its portfolio related to indigenous peoples. The analysis aimed at providing a characterization of interventions related to indigenous peoples, with special emphasis on assessing the different approaches and instruments adopted by the Division in projects and programmes concerning indigenous peoples. The study assessed that current indigenous-related loans finance 38 per cent of ongoing

³ Lennart Båge. 2007. — "Policies and lessons for reaching indigenous peoples in development programmes". *2020 Focus Brief on the World's Poor and Hungry People*.

projects and comprise about 22 per cent of the current lending portfolio, a good indicator of the significance of indigenous peoples to the interventions in the region. In terms of regional and country grants, the figures showed that indigenous-related activities constituted 9 per cent of ongoing grants and 7.5 per cent of the grant portfolio. The analysis highlighted the emphasis of the overall portfolio on natural resources management and support for access to markets. The review identified margins for improvement in areas related to: (a) securing access to land and territories; (b) including decentralized institutions in natural resources management activities; (c) integrating traditional knowledge systems and their governance into sustainable management of resources; and (d) enhancing partnerships with indigenous peoples organizations, through deeper involvement and more systematic consultations. The review also indicated opportunities for increasing the volume of regional and subregional programmes related to indigenous peoples. In addition, the study highlighted the opportunities for IFAD to play a greater role in policy dialogue and advocacy work, in order to make the country strategic opportunity programmes and other strategic tools more relevant to indigenous peoples perspectives.

III. Conferences and other meetings on indigenous peoples issues to be hosted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development in 2008

25. In 2008, IFAD will continue managing the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility and is expecting to announce the second call for grant proposals in March 2008.

26. In the process of developing its principles of engagement with indigenous peoples, during the course of 2008 the Fund will hold several consultations within IFAD and with indigenous peoples organizations.

27. Under the IFAD innovation mainstreaming initiative project on learning and building upon the knowledge base of the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, the Fund expects to hold two workshops, one each in Asia and Latin America, with the participation of the 2007 grant recipients, staff of IFAD-funded projects and international indigenous leaders. In the workshops a combined participatory exercise will be carried out, including self-assessment on project implementation by Fund-funded grants and their contextualization within the ongoing IFAD operations in the respective countries. The workshops will also be an occasion for networking, capacity-building and awareness promotion on national and international policies regarding indigenous peoples issues.

28. The Fund welcomed the decision of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to focus its seventh session on the theme "Climate change, biocultural diversity and livelihoods: the stewardship role of indigenous peoples and new challenges". The Fund values the enormous unrealized potential of indigenous peoples. With their vast wealth of knowledge about their environment, indigenous peoples can and should play a leading role in the global response to climate change. In that context, IFAD invited the Chair of the Permanent Forum to participate as a panellist at the round table on the theme "Climate change and the future of smallholder agriculture: how can rural poor people be a part of the solution to

climate change?", which will be organized during the 2008 IFAD Governing Council.

29. At the same occasion, IFAD will also host the exhibition on climate change and indigenous peoples, made available by the secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity and transferred to the Fund in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

30. The Fund will continue to support the Permanent Forum on agreed activities, for the effective implementation of the Forum's mandate and improvement of the lives of indigenous communities around the world.

IV. Work undertaken by the International Land Coalition in 2007

Review of the International Land Coalition on its Community Empowerment Facility

31. In the period 2001 to 2007, the International Land Coalition,⁴ hosted and financed by IFAD under its community empowerment facility programme, contributed \$682,000 for 11 projects directly related to securing land rights for indigenous peoples. In 2007, the International Land Coalition secretariat conducted a desk review analysis on the projects funded through its community empowerment facility, which contributes to the International Land Coalition promotion of the capacities of land-poor organizations to achieve greater access to land. Around 22 per cent of its successful applications were made by organizations primarily representing indigenous peoples. The evaluation of the implemented activities showed the fruitfulness of successful cooperation between indigenous and non-indigenous neighbours in advancing a land agenda and the value for non-indigenous communities of tools developed by indigenous peoples organizations for promoting more secure land rights. The review highlighted that among the most significant lessons learned for future actions a rights-based approach might be the most useful strategy for promoting the land rights of indigenous peoples and that the success of working across the boundaries of indigenous and non-indigenous poor meant complementing that approach with a needs-based approach.

⁴ The International Land Coalition is hosted and financed by IFAD.

Projects in support of indigenous peoples financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development: 2007

A. Loans

Regions/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area (including target group)	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)	Direct beneficiaries
Asia						
Cambodia	Rural livelihoods improvement project in Kratie, Preah Vihear and Ratanakiri	Main Improve the livelihoods of the rural poor Specific Sustainable impact on agricultural development achieved in the targeted communes in the three provinces	Project area Provinces of Kratie, Preah Vihear and Ratanakiri Target group Particularly disadvantaged subgroups: (a) Poor households with little land (b) Landless households (c) Woman-headed households with young children and/or many dependants (d) Indigenous/ethnic minority households	(a) Livelihood improvement (b) Support for decentralization and deconcentration in agriculture	Total cost 11.51 million Estimated total cost benefiting indigenous peoples 8.63 million, including IFAD loan of 7.14 million	About 22,600 poor households (38 per cent of the population of the project area) 84 poor communes in 16 districts in the three project provinces
China	Inner Mongolia autonomous region: rural advancement programme	Main Programme aims to reduce the incidence of poverty in the target villages in a sustainable and gender-equitable way by establishing enhanced access to information, technology, rural financial services and markets	Project area Territory of the Ulanqab prefecture Target group Absolute poor and low-income households; particular emphasis is placed on women-headed households	(a) Production and market access (including agricultural and livestock development, organic farming) (b) Strategic support to	Total cost 70.49 million Estimated total cost benefiting ethnic minorities 2.43 million, including	The programme has the potential to reach an estimated 125,000 households in 722 villages in nine counties

Regions/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area (including target group)	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)	Direct beneficiaries
Nepal	Poverty alleviation fund project: phase II	Main Improve living conditions, livelihoods and empowerment among the rural poor, with particular attention to groups that have been marginalized because of gender, ethnicity, caste or location	Project area National Target group Poor and socially disadvantaged community members, including women, dalits and indigenous peoples (Janajatis) members and beneficiaries, including in positions of responsibility	women (village-based women's microcredit groups and township-based women's associations)	IFAD loan of 1.03 million	In the targeted Ulanqab prefecture, Han Chinese represent 96.55 per cent of the population, Mongolian 2.6 per cent and other ethnic minorities less than 1 per cent (targeted ethnic minorities represent around 3.45 per cent)
				(c) Rural financial services through strengthening rural credit cooperatives and mainstreaming successful microcredit schemes		
				(d) Programme management		
				(a) Small-scale village and community infrastructure (27 per cent) (b) Income generation projects targeted at the poorest and most excluded groups (31 per cent) (c) Innovations and special programmes (8 per cent)	Total cost 113 million Estimated total cost benefiting indigenous peoples 6.78 million, including IFAD grant of 0.24 million	Women, dalits (belonging to low castes) and indigenous peoples (around 6 per cent)

Regions/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area (including target group)	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)	Direct beneficiaries
Philippines	Second Cordillera highland agricultural resource management project	Main Reduce the poverty and improve the livelihoods of poor rural women and men in indigenous communities in the upland areas of the Cordillera Administrative Region Specific (a) Increase the household income of poor farmers through sustainable agricultural development (b) Enhance the quality of life of targeted communities by improving land tenure security, food security and watershed conservation	Project area Cordillera administrative region Target group Indigenous farming communities in 37 municipalities and 170 villages (<i>barangays</i>) in six provinces of the Cordillera administrative region (Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga and Mountain Province)	(d) Capacity-building (28 per cent) and	Total cost 66.4 million Estimated total cost benefiting indigenous peoples 66.4 million, including IFAD loan of 26.56 million	Total beneficiaries 6,270 households All targeted beneficiaries living in the Cordillera are indigenous peoples
				(e) Administration of Poverty Alleviation Fund project: phase II (6 per cent)		
				(a) Community mobilization, participatory planning of investments, and land titling		
				(b) Community watershed conservation (including forest management and agroforestry development)		
				(c) Agricultural and agribusiness development and promotion of income-generating activities		
				(d) Rural infrastructure development		
				(e) Project management and coordination		

<i>Regions/country</i>	<i>Project title or description</i>	<i>Project objective</i>	<i>Project area (including target group)</i>	<i>Project components</i>	<i>Project cost (in United States dollars)</i>	<i>Direct beneficiaries</i>
Viet Nam	Developing business with the rural poor programme	Main Achieve sustainable and equitable reduction in rural poverty	Project area Ben Tre and Cao Bang Provinces	(a) Improvement of business and investment environment	Total cost 50.5 million	Total beneficiaries 99,600 households
		Specific Enable rural poor to benefit from improved market participation	Target group Rural households in Ben Tre and Cao Bang Provinces with small land holdings and limited productive assets; particular emphasis on landless labourers, ethnic minorities and rural women in Ben Tre Province, benefiting microenterprises that have commercial links with the target group	(b) Rural business development services (c) Expansion of market access for the rural poor (d) Programme management	Estimated total cost benefiting indigenous peoples 26.56 million, including IFAD loan of 18.67 million	Ethnic minorities in Cao Bang Province 55,200 households (representing 52.6 per cent of beneficiaries)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Rural development and modernization project for the central and paracentral regions	Main Significantly reduce poverty in target areas	Project area Central and paracentral regions	(a) Human and social capital development (10 per cent of the base cost)	Total cost 20.1 million	Direct project beneficiaries have been estimated at 33,000 people;
		Specific (a) Development of the human and social capital resource base (b) Transformation of the subsistence agricultural and non-agricultural activities	Target group (a) Inhabitants of poor communities involved in small-scale family agriculture for consumption and/or local markets	(b) Sustainable production and the rehabilitation and management of natural resources (23 per cent)	Estimated total cost benefiting indigenous peoples 4.02 million, including IFAD loan of 2.91 million	beneficiaries at and indirect beneficiaries at 41,600. 20 per cent of beneficiaries are indigenous peoples

Regions/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area (including target group)	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)	Direct beneficiaries
		into profitable, market-oriented rural businesses and microenterprises for local and external markets	(b) Landless farmers and agricultural labourers	(c) Business and rural micro-enterprise development (22 per cent)		
		(c) Rehabilitation of environmentally deteriorated areas through rational management of natural resources and institutionalization of territorial planning in selected microwatersheds	(c) Owners of small businesses and microentrepreneurs (agricultural and non-agricultural)	(d) rural financial services (25 per cent)		
			(d) Rural women and youth	(e) Project coordination and institutional strengthening for rural development (20 per cent)		
			(e) Marginalized populations with pronounced indigenous cultural traditions			
Guyana	Rural enterprise and agricultural development project	Main (a) Increase the market opportunities available to small rural producers (including women) (b) Increase rural people's capacity to produce and market non-traditional products efficiently and effectively and to develop small-scale enterprises (c) Strengthen the rural services available to small producers (d) Increase access to financial and other capital services	Project area Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 Target group Mainly rural people, farmers and operators of micro and small-scale enterprises, and poor or extremely poor rural men and women operators of micro and small enterprises, in particular female-headed households, youth and Amerindian communities	(a) Market and rural enterprise development (42 per cent of the total base costs) and (b) Human and social capital strengthening (35 per cent) Project coordination accounts for 23 per cent of total base costs	Total cost 6.93 million Estimated total cost benefiting indigenous peoples 1.1 million, including IFAD loan and grant of 0.92 million	5,200 rural households (Around 20,800 people, 53 per cent of whom will be men and 47 per cent women) In the targeted regions, the population is composed of individuals of East Indian origin (50 per cent), and of African origin (19 per cent),

Regions/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area (including target group)	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)	Direct beneficiaries
Honduras	Project for enhancing the rural economic competitiveness of Yoro	Main Significantly reduce poverty conditions affecting the rural population of Yoro department Specific Improve organizational capacity and territorial management practices as well as market positioning of products of rural poor and indigenous groups	Project area Department of Yoro (central Honduras) Target group Small-scale farmers and their organizations in rural areas of Yoro as well as women, youths, landless peasants and an indigenous group	(a) Organizational development and territorial management (b) Market insertion and positioning (c) Project management and administration (\$2.6 million base cost)	Total cost 13.88 million Estimated total cost 1,000 benefiting indigenous peoples 1.7 million, including IFAD loan of 0.9 million	Amerindians (16 per cent), mixed (14 per cent) and other ethnic minorities (including white and Chinese) 8,000 direct beneficiary households, including 1,000 indigenous households (Tolupanes)
Peru	Project for strengthening assets, markets and rural development policies in the northern highlands (Sierra Norte)	Main Increase and/or add value to the human, social, natural, physical and financial assets of rural, poor, small-scale producers and entrepreneurs, in particular women and youth Specific (a) Strengthen the capacity of local institutions	Project area Four regions in the northern highlands: five provinces in the highlands of La Libertad, three in Cajamarca, three in the Amazonas region and two districts in Ferreñafe Province in Lambayeque region	(a) Management of natural resources and value of physical assets (b) Development of business initiatives and strengthening of financial assets (c) Strengthening of territorial	Total cost 21.9 million Estimated total cost benefiting indigenous peoples Around 0.5 million, including IFAD loan of 0.33 million	20,000 households, around 2 per cent of which are Quechua households; benefiting of a pilot initiative for rural development with cultural identity in Lambayeque region

Regions/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area (including target group)	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)	Direct beneficiaries
Africa	Agricultural and rural development project	(b) Strengthen the organizations of rural poor	Target group Poor or extremely poor rural households, whose income is less than \$1,040 per capita and who inhabit districts having a Human Development Index of less than 0.6	development and knowledge management (d) Project management and administration In the Lambayeque region, a pilot initiative will address rural development in terms of cultural identity		
		(c) Increase the financial assets of rural poor and (d) Further social and cultural capital				
Gabon	Agricultural and rural development project	Main Help to reduce rural poverty in the target area by enhancing access of the rural poor to value chains with market potential	Project area 160 villages (one third of the villages in Woleu-Ntem Province)	(a) Promotion of agricultural value chains with market potential (57.3 per cent of project loan)	Total cost 8.6 million Estimated total cost benefiting Pygmies 0.21 million, including IFAD loan of 0.14 million	The project will target 28,000 smallholder farmers Indirect beneficiaries: around 70,000 people Targeted Pygmies: 700 (one single village)
		Specific (a) Develop value chains (for banana, cassava and peanuts) with significant market potential to the benefit of the target groups (b) Strengthen the capacity of smallholders and smallholder organizations involved in those value chains	Target group Vulnerable groups, particularly women, young people, elderly people and Pygmies	(b) Strengthening of the capacity of various value chain participants (25.5 per cent) (c) Coordination, monitoring and evaluation (17.1 per cent)		

08-22032

B. Grants

<i>Intervention area</i>	<i>Title/activity</i>	<i>Amount of IFAD grant (in United States dollars)</i>
Global	Support the spread of good practices in generating, managing, analysing and communicating spatial information	199 763
	Strengthening the world alliance of mobile indigenous peoples	60 000
Regional (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Regional programme in support of rural populations of African descent in Latin America	1 500 000
Total		1 759 763

C. Grants under the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility

Region/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)
Asia					
Bangladesh	Livelihood security of Jumia (swidden people) bringing diversification in cultivation	Improve the socio-economic situation of the indigenous peoples beneficiaries	Communities of the Bandarban Hill district, in the Chittagong Hills Tract, Bangladesh (200 Jhumias (swidden people))	Capacity-building to establish the formation of farmer groups at the village level	26 900
Cambodia	District level networking of Kui communities in northern Cambodia for livelihoods development	Improve the management of natural resources	Kui communities of the Chhep, Chey Sen, Rovieng, Tbeng Meanchey and Choam Khsan districts, Preah Vihear Province and Sandan and Prasath Ballang districts, Kompong Thom Province	Implementation of the district-level networking of Kui communities in northern Cambodia for livelihoods development project The project will assist the indigenous communities benefiting from improved management of natural resources. Capacity-building of Kui women	21 800
India	Indigenous Jenukuruba community empowerment and natural farming for sustainable livelihood	Achieve food security by developing agricultural land, while building critical awareness on tribal issues to plan for rebuilding indigenous cultural identities and forest life	Jenukuruba community of the Mysore district in Karnataka (300 families)	(a) Training on developing agricultural land, planting fruit and fodder trees and adopting natural methods of cultivations (b) Capacity-building for women to become promoters and advocates of tribal cultural identity	22 000
	Revival and revitalization of the historical heritage and cultural identity of the Santals in Jharkhand and adjacent State of West Bengal	Create critical awareness on Adivasi culture and history among Adivasi and non-Adivasi communities and capacitate villagers to critically analyse and identify their own historical and cultural heritage	Santal tribal communities of the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal	Capacity-building Research on Adivasi historical and cultural heritage Development of print media and audio-visual/electronic media Campaign on cultural and historical heritage	25 500

Region/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)
Mongolia	Participatory learning, institutional design and collective action	Support indigenous peoples efforts to come together in participatory learning, institutional design and collective action	Oraon tribe of the four districts of northern Chhattisgarh in central India	Capacity-building for advocacy and policy dialogue	25 000
	Improved livelihood of Tsaatan through biotechnological methods	Proposal aims at improving the health of the beneficiaries	44 families of Tsaatan community from the district of Tsagaannuur of the Province of Khuvsgul (representing the southernmost pure nomadic reindeer culture in the world)	Selection target: households and animals, herder group formation, training, procurement delivery, artificial insemination, periodic medical check-ups and group self-monitoring	17 900
Philippines	Capacity-building for indigenous communities through alternative health-care delivery systems	Using appropriate indigenous knowledge as a starting point, the project aims at integrating traditional knowledge with practices of western medicine	Indigenous communities in the municipality of Kasibu, covering Didipio, Muta and Malabing valleys, Nueva Vizcaya Province	Empowerment of indigenous communities Provision of basic health services and health skills development training	25 000
	Study on the giant earthworm and its impact on the survival of the Cordillera rice terraces	Study indigenous and alternative pest management systems to control giant earthworm infestations, save the rice terraces from destruction, increase rice production and strengthen cultural bonding of the people to their ancestral domains	Indigenous peasants of the Cordillera region	Research and documentation Laboratory and chemical analysis of botanical resources Regional workshop for the production of an earthworm management resource kit	22 800
Solomon Islands	Increasing community resilience to natural disasters through use of traditional coping strategies on the Weather Coast Guadalcanal communities in the Solomon Islands	Promote the integration and documentation of indigenous knowledge and practices in disaster risk reduction by collecting and establishing baseline data	Babanakira and Kolina indigenous groups	Community awareness-raising and training workshops, fact-finding consultative sessions and interviews with the indigenous communities	19 000
Viet Nam	Improving household income by developing and preserving Bac Kan seedless kaki persimmon	Contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of the addressed indigenous peoples	Indigenous farming communities in the district of Cho Don, Bac Kan Province	Training in biodiversity and management, capacity-building in the communities and among local persimmon producers	20 000

Region/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Argentina	Land management by the indigenous communities of North-East Salta	Provide support to "Consejo de Organizaciones Wichi"	Wichi Indigenous communities in the North-East of Salta Province	Mapping of the territories of beneficiaries' population with Geographic Information System technology training	16 500
Bolivia	Publicizing of the international agreements and conventions upholding the rights of indigenous peoples and defending women's rights	Project aims at increasing the awareness of the beneficiaries on indigenous peoples' rights, at strengthening their capacities and informing them of international agreements subscribed by the Government in favour of indigenous peoples' and women's rights	Indigenous peoples and those of African descent (mainly women) Indigenous communities of Omasuyos, Ingavi, Los Andes, Pacajes, Caranavi, Manco Capac, Murillo, Aroma, Camacho, Carabuco, Nor Yungas, Loayza, Muñecas, Inquisivi, Larecacha, Tomás Barrón districts	Capacity-building (Project's design and implementation carried out by Aymara women)	15 000
Chile	Improving the standard of living of Aymara women in Los Andes province through the rearing of native hens Agricultural, social and cultural analysis of indigenous communities in Río negro and pre-feasibility study for declaration of an indigenous development area	Diversify beneficiaries' income and food consumption Strengthen policy dialogue through capacity-building	120 Aymara women of six different Aymara communities, Los Andes province Mapuche populations	Technical assistance Training Realization of a statistical survey as tool for empowerment in policy dialogue Capacity-building to empower the communities in decision-making processes	20 000 15 000
Colombia	Greater community oversight to enable the Nasa people of Sa'ih Tama Kiwe to control the land	Strengthen cultural identity by tracing the social and territorial mapping of the communities/territories using Geographic Information System methodology Increase the sustainability of natural resources and territorial management	Indigenous populations of the Píoya and Pueblo Nuevo communities (Resguardos), in the ancestral territory of the Nasa nation Kichwa populations	Participatory mapping (Geographic Information System)	12 400
Ecuador	"Nukanchik Kausay", "nuestra vida"			Training in sustainable natural resource and territorial management Training in project design	20 000

Region/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)
El Salvador	Awakening the woman as goddess, using ancestral textiles	Revive the knowledge of indigenous women weavers who have lost contact with their own culture and tradition	Indigenous women in the Montanona area	Capacity-building in organization, training and understanding of the cosmovision Product diversification Assessment of "maguey" (local crop in danger of extinction) Institutional support	16 200
Guatemala	Planting agroforestry systems with community representatives from microregional associations	Improve the sustainability of natural resources management, increasing income sources for the targeted beneficiaries	Indigenous peoples members of microregional associations living in the seven microregions in Ixcán municipality, El Quiché department	Reforestation and cultivation of fruit trees Training in forestry management	20 000
	Inspection and monitoring of agrarian tribunals and cadastral mapping. One step in the building of agrarian institutions	Enhance secure access to land for the targeted beneficiaries	Maya populations	Capacity-building programme Training of cadastral monitors	20 000
Guyana	Indigenous rights capacity-building for indigenous communities in Guyana	Advocate the protection of beneficiaries' rights at the community level through policy and legislative changes and implementation	Indigenous people of South Cummingsburg, Georgetown	Training in the use of international legislation	20 000
Honduras	Bringing Lencas women into the business development process by encouraging rural banks and rural agricultural businesses and microenterprises	Create and strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities of Lencas women living in poverty	3,528 poor indigenous Lencas women, members of the 121 grass-roots National Council of Indigenous Lencas Women of Honduras in the district of La Paz	Creation and strengthening of local banking, credit agencies, agribusiness enterprises and other non-agricultural entrepreneurial initiatives	15 000
Mexico	Consolidation of the RITA SC tour operator "Establishment, Promotion, Distribution and Marketing". An alternative for the sale and marketing of admission tickets to the nature reserves of the 24 areas of community-held land making up RITA SC	Increase beneficiaries' income through the promotion of ecotourism and preserve the natural resources and ancestral culture of indigenous populations	Indigenous groups in the State of Quintana Roo	Establishment and consolidation of a network of indigenous tour operators to promote ecotourism	20 000

Region/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)
Nicaragua	Rehabilitation of the production of staple grains in nine communities of the territory of Mayangna Sauni Arung Ka	Enhance sustainable agricultural practices Improve nutrition and incomes of families	9 Mayangna communities located in the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve	Training Procurement delivery Technical assistance in agriculture	22 800
Panama	Recovering the traditional knowledge of Kuna women	Contribute to recover and protect biodiversity and indigenous traditional knowledge Strengthen local resources and capacities in the collection, cultivation, and interchange of native seeds Improve incomes of women and families Strengthen and promote women's political participation in decision-making processes	6 indigenous Kuna communities in the Comarca Kuna Yala (Panama) and the indigenous women's network "Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad"	Training and capacity-building to recover and strengthen traditional art techniques in producing handicrafts Marketing of agricultural products in community markets and sale of handicrafts to tourists	20 000
Peru	Strengthening the indigenous rights of Awajun women: restoring their cultural identity rights through the rediscovery and production of their handicrafts	Develop and implement a capacity-building programme on indigenous peoples' rights within the framework of Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization and empower women for handicraft production	14 Awajun communities	Awareness-building campaign and capacity-building on indigenous peoples rights Establishment of a network for the promotion and training on cultural rights Awareness-raising campaign and capacity-building on women's handicraft production (pottery and weaving) Implementation of a communal laboratory for handicraft production managed by women Capacity-building programme on intellectual property rights and commercialization	22 400

Region/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)
Africa	Recovering traditional know-how on biodiversity relating to food and medicine in Quechua and Ashanika communities in Peru	Give Quechua and Ashanika communities and organizations, including FECMA and CECONSEC, the capacity to protect their traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights	Quechua and Ashanika	Capacity-building workshops on traditional knowledge Documenting and publishing the results of traditional knowledge screening Carrying out of the necessary legal procedures to obtain legal protection of their intellectual property rights	20 000
	Reducing the food dependence and improving the income of five Baka groups in the Yokadouma department	Reduce food aid dependence and ameliorate beneficiaries' livelihoods	Baka communities, department of Yokadouma, Eastern Cameroon	Training in rehabilitation of cocoa and cassava root plantations Training on microentrepreneurial management	20 000
	Capacity reinforcement and affirming of the traditional cultural knowledge of the Peuls Woodabee Pastoralist community	Reinforce the capacities of women's organizations, within the nomad population of the Woodabee	20 nomad organizations, including Woodabee, Fulbe and Mbororo, of the region of Zinder	Capacity-building Training on milk product conservation	24 000
Kenya	Rehabilitation and protection of Kireita forest	Create rehabilitation and sustainable management of Kireita forest and improvement of community livelihoods	Lari community of the Kiambu district in Kenya	Community-awareness creation on sustainable conservation and the new forest laws and policies, planting of 30 hectares of degraded sections of the forest with indigenous tree species, spot weeding of the planted seedlings/trees and protection of the seedlings and forest in general	19 300
Uganda	Local chicken rearing and multiplication	Increase income of beneficiaries through chicken rearing and multiplication	Acholi people of Kitgum, Pader and Gulu	Training in market information management (teamwork through coordinated activities while providing marketing information by linking indigenous peoples to buyers	19 200

Region/country	Project title or description	Project objective	Project area	Project components	Project cost (in United States dollars)
				Promotion of collective marketing for higher bargaining powers and exploitation of economies of scale by buyers	

D. Results-based country strategic opportunity programmes approved in 2007 addressing indigenous peoples issues

Country	Strategic objectives
Honduras	1: Improve income-generating opportunities for the rural poor (on- and off-farm), with special attention to women 2: Strengthen the organizational capacities and bargaining power of the organizations of the rural poor (IFAD will also assist indigenous communities in articulating their specific concerns with public and private entities when pursuing social investments and other benefits for their communities) The fulfilment of both strategic objectives requires a special focus on indigenous groups. This is not only because of their extreme poverty, but also because those groups can only be incorporated into the development process by recognizing their distinct culture and the contribution that that culture can make to development in general. See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/90/e/EB-2007-90-R-8.pdf.
Panama	1: Increase income opportunities for the rural poor and reducing ethnic and gender-based inequalities through improved access to productive support services, infrastructure and markets 2: Improve local government and social empowerment, with special attention to indigenous and ethnic groups See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/91/e/EB-2007-91-R-15.pdf.
Cambodia	1: Seek sustainable improvement of the livelihoods of rural poor men and women in the project areas through community empowerment, productivity improvement and improved access to assets, productive resources, rural services, rural infrastructure and markets. IFAD assistance will also support a focus on the needs of ethnic minority communities and advocacy on behalf of indigenous peoples In addition, the IFAD target group will include indigenous ethnic minority communities. See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/92/e/EB-2007-92-R-13.pdf and http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/92/e/EB-2007-92-R-13-Corr-1.pdf.

Country	Strategic objectives
Bolivia	2: Sustainable management of natural resources in defined territorial areas, with due regard for sociocultural issues. A strategic intervention in this regard aims at overcoming the limitations present in the Bolivian lowlands, where there is a predominantly indigenous rural population living in extreme poverty and vulnerability, but possessing considerable knowledge and natural resources, which could enable them to organize and implement processes conducive to territorial development and social inclusion. See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/92/e/EB-2007-92-R-14.pdf and http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/92/e/EB-2007-92-R-14-Corr-1.pdf.
Mexico	No specific mention in the strategic objectives, but indigenous peoples will be transversally addressed. See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/92/e/EB-2007-92-R-15.pdf.
Burkina Faso	Concerning strategic objective 2 (Enhancing decentralized governance of, and equitable access to, public goods, services and natural resources) the main risk relates to local natural resource management governance issues that are, to some extent, beyond Government and donor control (e.g. customary land tenure regimes preventing migrant households from attaining secure land rights). Furthermore, "customary land tenure rights" have been mentioned as a source of risk for strategic objective 2 (access to public goods). See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/91/e/EB-2007-91-R-9.pdf.
Mauritania	The strategy affirms that access to land can be enhanced by taking into account customary laws while working with local communities. In terms of the alleviation of the access problems faced by the rural poor to land tenure security, the successful negotiated land agreement (Entente foncière), a precondition for the effectiveness of the Maghama I project that took two years of negotiations and was eventually signed between land owners and poor farmers, demonstrates the importance of working through local communities and through customary laws governing community assets. See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/91/e/EB-2007-91-R-11.pdf.
Kenya	The strategy raises the risk of weak measures against the felling of indigenous trees by charcoal burners and traders. It raises also the threat of political interference and ethnic conflict in land tenure issues. See http://www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/91/e/EB-2007-91-R-12.pdf.